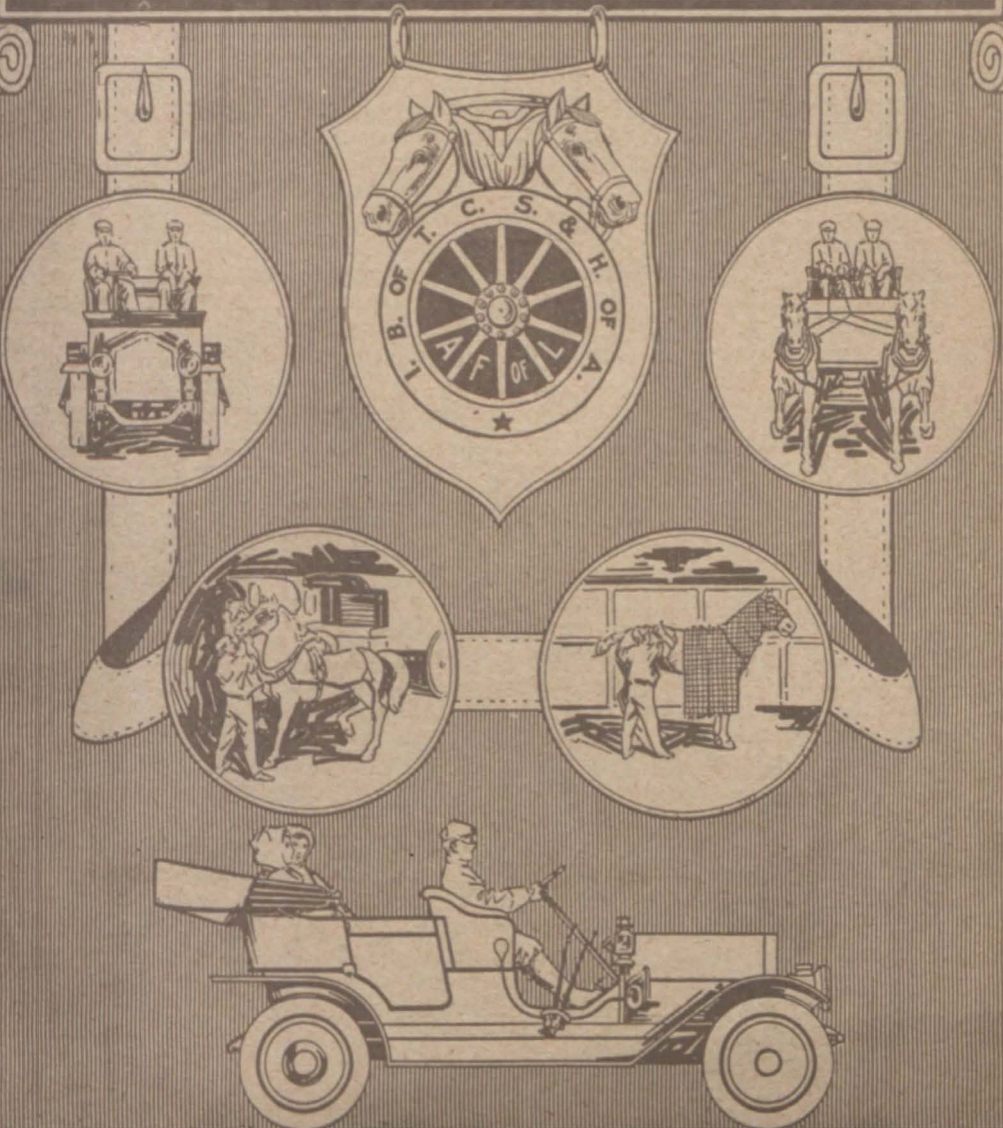


NOVEMBER, 1914

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA



You understand that the duties of the trustees of a local union are that they audit the books of the local union once every three months. Very true, sometimes the trustees are not expert accountants but they are at least common-sense men and they can add a column of figures. They should pay a little attention to their duties and watch their work. Secretary-Treasurers are nearly all strictly honest. Once in a great while we have a secretary-treasurer that goes wrong, and it is due principally to the fact that the other officers, especially the trustees, did not perform their duties. It is a distinct honor to be elected to an office in our local unions and each officer should perform his duties. It is the duty of the president to see that the other officers perform their duties, and, above all, should he see that the trustees once every three months go over the financial accounts of the local union. Now do this, and you will not only be helping yourself but you will be helping the General Office and making it easier for all concerned.

John J. English, a member of Local No. 68, Coal Teamsters of Boston, was elected a delegate to represent the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor at the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Philadelphia in November. Last year a coal teamster, member of the same local, was also elected to the same position—Brother John J. Fenton. If the teamsters are not running the ship down there in Massachusetts, we would like to know who is. This is certainly a distinct honor and we congratulate Brother English and our organizations in general in Massachusetts who are responsible for this condition existing. Brother Joe Hunt, Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 25 was elected second vice-president of the state branch. The Massachusetts state branch is perhaps one of the most progressive bodies of its kind connected with the American Federation of Labor. They have the largest numerical strength of any body of the kind with perhaps the exception of Illinois. A few years ago the members of our organization would not be considered as proper representatives of an institution of this kind, but we have educated the other trade unions, and by our attendance, our affiliation and our actions we have demonstrated that we are capable of representing in any capacity the united trade unionists of our country.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union is now holding its convention in the city of Indianapolis. It has eight hundred delegates present. It pays the expenses of all of the delegates from the general fund. The organization has five hundred thousand dollars in its treasury and thirty-five thousand members. It has a sick and death benefit attached to the International Union. It holds its convention and elects its officers every five years. It has gained nine thousand members in the past five years. From a financial standpoint it has the most money of any International Union in this country in proportion to the number of members. In other words, they have the highest per capita per member. The members pay the General Office 45 cents a month per capita tax and each local union pays \$2.00 to the International on each candidate initiated. They have very few strikes and those they have had within the past five or ten years, they have been successful in winning. They have reached the point where they believe that other things are necessary in an International Union besides strikes. The barbers are rather an intelligent body of men because, of course, they read considerable. They believe in benefits from the general office. They have given considerable thought to the establishment of additional benefits such as old age pensions, etc. General President Tobin addressed their convention and welcomed them to the city, extending to them the fraternal greetings of our brotherhood.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.**



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THE DYNAMITE PLOT



P. EMERSON, acknowledged by H. C. Brokaw, of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, to be an operative in the em-

ploy of the M., M. & E., has made a complete confession in the Martinez jail of the alleged facts of his connection with the association and the bringing of dynamite to Stockton to be "planted" here and later "discovered," the blame for the presence of the explosive in Stockton to be laid at the door of the labor unions.

As a result of the disclosures made by Emerson, Richard Carlisle and Fred Wilson, other operatives employed by the M., M. & E. through H. C. Brokaw, who had charge of the strikebreakers and "gunmen," have also been taken into custody. They were questioned at length by District Attorney Foltz and Chief of Police Briare, and finally locked in the county jail by order of District Attorney Foltz.

Warren Atherton, an attorney, who states that he is employed by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, remained in the jail with Carlisle and Wilson throughout the night after their arrest.

Emerson, in his confession, de-

clared that H. C. Brokaw told him that members of the M., M. & E. were becoming dissatisfied and were beginning to complain. Brokaw said, according to Emerson, "We've got to pull off something or we won't be able to hold our jobs."

Emerson declares that he was given instructions by Brokaw to rob box cars containing dynamite and to bring the explosives to Stockton. Brokaw told him, he said, that it would be best to rob the cars "in transit." According to Emerson, the dynamite was to be brought to Stockton and planted in four places, to-wit: the Sperry flour mills, the Hotel Stockton, the Samson Iron Works and Totten & Brandt's mill. The men were instructed, Emerson says, to place no dynamite caps in the sticks of powder, but they were to provide fuse so that it would appear that the dynamite had been planted and was ready to be touched off. Emerson said he was instructed to be very careful and have no dynamite caps, for they didn't really want any explosion to occur. Emerson said a sensational expose of dynamite plants was to be made, and the unions were to be accused of doing the jobs.

Carlisle and Wilson, according to Emerson, brought quantities of the stolen dynamite to Stockton in a Ford automobile belonging to the M., M. & E. and registered under the name of H. C. Brokaw.

The license number of the automobile was 110,189. The authorities state that they have corroborative proof that this automobile was in Bay Point the day following the burglarizing of the box car.

Emerson states that a quantity of this dynamite was brought to Stockton and taken to the Hotel Stockton.

Emerson also confessed that he burglarized a powder magazine near Berkeley about four weeks ago

and brought quantities of the powder to Stockton, planting it in a local lumber yard, where it was subsequently discovered.

Emerson further confessed that he stole dynamite at Brighton, Sacramento county. Later some of the dynamite was discovered, according to Sheriff Veale, in a clump of cottonwoods near Brighton. The remainder of it was "discovered" by Emerson himself in a Stockton lumber yard.

Emerson gave dates and figures and explained the system by which Brokaw is alleged to have kept track of his operatives. He stated that each man had a number which he used in telegraphing or telephoning reports. Emerson's code sign, he said, was "2000."

Hans Le Jeune, a gun man, formerly employed by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton, has made a sworn statement to the effect that he and a number of other employes of the M., M. & E. were given paid instructions to assault and "beat up" a number of union leaders who were most prominent in Stockton's industrial strife.

Le Jeune declares under oath that F. J. Viebrock, one of Stockton's most prominent business men, a director of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and a member of the executive committee of the M., M. & E., paid him \$75.00 out of the cash register of the Austin Brothers' Hardware Company for the purpose of hiring men to "get" Anton Johannsen, captain of the union pickets.

Le Jeune also swears that R. Carlisle, an employe of the M., M. & E. taken into custody for complicity in the robbing of a box car containing dynamite at Bay Point last week, told him, on or about August 7th, that there was a plot by the unions to blow up the Sperry flour mills in Stockton, and that Anton Johannsen and Thomas J.

Mooney had been selected to do the job.

C. H. Mack also has made affidavit to the effect that he was hired by the M., M. & E. and given a "hospital list" by Carlisle, with instructions to assault those whose names appeared on the list. Prominent among those mentioned on the list were J. T. Woods, president of the Stockton Building Trades Council and chairman of the union executive committee in charge of the strike situation; J. B. Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and others.

J. Rohn, a union painter, whose name also was said to be on the list,

was assaulted by unknown parties a few weeks ago and is now in a hospital with a fractured skull.

These affidavits, coupled with the story of the arrest and the confession of J. P. Emerson, charged with burglarizing a box car and stealing dynamite, which it was presumed was to be used in blowing up buildings in Stockton, furnished the principal sensations at last Saturday night's big union labor mass meeting at the Yosemite Theater in Stockton. The theater was packed from gallery to orchestra pit, and several hundred people were crowded upon the stage.—Labor Clarion.

A VERDICT THAT SURPRISED NO ONE



WILL those people who are surprised because the report of the militiamen's kangaroo court-martial exonerates all the militiamen please stand up and be counted?

What: None of you rise to your feet; none of you are surprised? Well, neither are we!

In fact, the Free Press all along predicted just what would be the outcome of this silly farce. The court-martial cost something like \$20,000, and the expense is still piling up because many of the defendants and witnesses are still being housed in Denver's best hotels at State expense. But what is a little matter of \$20,000 among friends, especially when it is only taxpayers' money?

And you know the militiamen are all friends. They have all been tarred with the same stick. They must all stand to it and protect the other crook and thug so that they, too, may be protected in their own day of stress.

According to the kangaroo

court's report the horrors of Ludlow were wholly justified from the militiaman's standpoint. It is perfectly proper for men, armed to the teeth and backed by machine guns, to attack, shoot, burn and suffocate helpless women and children.

The militiaman has said as much in his report and the fact that no one is surprised shows that no one expected anything else from the militiaman, and incidentally proves that he has fallen pretty low and cuts an infinitesimal figure in the affairs of Colorado.

The militiaman also discovered that Lieutenant Linderfelt, another so-called militiaman but really a 44-caliber thug and gunman, was quite justified in breaking his rifle butt over the head of Louis Tikas on that terrible day when Ludlow went up in flame and smoke and the militiaman went down in dishonor and disgrace.

Tikas, the report holds, applied some name to Linderfelt, angering the doughty gun wielder. But if Louis called Linderfelt anything which Linderfelt is not, then the dead Greek must have discovered some word which died with him,

for that name or word is not known to the living.

Of course the report does not deal with the brutal and wanton murder of Tikas and others after they were taken prisoners or the application to them of the fugitive law, a barbarous custom that would shock the finer sensibilities of a Fiji Islander, but which seems to suit the Colorado militiaman very well, especially when he happens to be the one who is applying the savage code.

The report was never intended to handle such small things as deliberate murder. It was only expected to cope with mighty subjects such as where a prisoner had the hardihood and temerity to speak impolitely to his august captor.

Even Linderfelt himself did not expect exoneration. It will be recalled that he plead guilty to certain of the assault charges. But then the militiaman doubtless thought that while they were spreading the whitewash they might as well daub some on him. They might be in need of it some day themselves, and it is well to have friends, you know.

The astounding part of it is that no one is surprised. It was all expected. But even more astounding than that is the fact that the militiaman still takes himself seriously. Instead of doing that, he should take himself and his farcical but highly expensive reports into that oblivion which has been yawning for him ever since that awful Monday at Ludlow.—Trinidad (Colo.) Free Press.

BUY A BALE OF LABOR



N many of the store windows in this and other cities there are on exhibition bales of cotton.

The storekeepers do not believe in "hiding their light under a bushel." They wish the public to know that they are "patriotic," as they term it. That they have aided in a movement to preserve the value of one of the staple crops of this country.

In one store in particular the card on one bale of cotton reads: "Our employes have invested in this bale." We can understand by this that the clerks in this particular store also saw the necessity for being "patriotic." Especially so since some of their number were being laid off on account of poor business.

We have no fault to find with any attempt to prevent the value

of a staple product, necessary and valuable to the country in normal times, from depreciation that would mean ruin to those engaged in the production thereof. Further than that, considering the present complicated methods through which the industries are financed, brought about by careful manipulations during many years of control of this government by bankers and usurers, we can see the wisdom and the necessity of the government coming to the rescue of panic-stricken business in the present emergency by the issuance of millions of emergency currency.

But why stop at that?

There is another "product" upon which depends the very life of the land, that is being threatened with deterioration, cheapening of value, absolute disuse. Labor has also become a drug on the market for the same reason that capital has been withdrawn.

If it is "patriotic" to aid the cot-

ton growers of the South by buying, or aiding to buy, a bale of cotton at the price it commanded prior to the European conflagration; if it is right to issue emergency currency in order to prevent the collapse of great financial institutions, why not declare an emergency and come to the rescue of the millions of willing workers who are being thrown on the streets and the roads at this time of industrial uncertainty.

Without even considering the undeserved suffering of the unfortunates who have thus been deprived of their means of making a living for themselves and those dependent upon them; considering only the effect upon the country as a whole, it would appear to us that just clear good "statesmanship" should advise that the "labor power," the very life-blood of the country, should not be allowed to deteriorate, to be destroyed at this time when the necessities demand that we must reconstruct our industries to meet the new conditions. For it is well known that the honest, self-respecting worker, once forced to pauperism, in most cases does not come back to his original efficiency.

Idleness, lack of food, eviction from their rented homes will soon make criminals or tramps of the erstwhile honest workers. Their families! God knows what may become of them.

Then what may be done—what should be done in the present emergency?

If any great number of men could be profitably employed it would go far to take the extreme pressure from all of the industries.

In this emergency the government could and should begin some of the great reclamation work that has long been recognized as possible and profitable.

Along the Mississippi, the Ohio

and other rivers great embankments could be built that would forever avert dangers of flood.

The great, dry plains of the West could be made fertile by the building of reservoirs in the mountain foothills on such a scale as only the federal government could successfully carry out.

The workers so employed, paid a fair wage, would create a demand for many of the products of other industries.

The fair lands that would be opened to the agriculturists would take more from the unemployed. Railroads would be built to haul the necessities to the men so employed, to carry away the products that would certainly be produced on these waste lands of today.

The means? America is practically isolated from the rest of the civilized world today. Without being consulted she has been made to suffer hardships. Whatever steps is necessary for our own preservation we must take. If it is necessary to use revolutionary methods for raising the capital necessary for the preservation of great numbers of her citizens, such methods must be adopted.

But the way is open. If millions of emergency money can be issued to save the banks and other financial institutions, millions more could be issued, invested in a sound, profitable undertaking, and at the same time relieve the pressure which, if left to its natural conclusion, will plunge the entire working class into hardships equal almost to that of the citizens of the nations at war.—United Mine Worker.

For carrying additional baggage on automobiles, an Englishman has invented a trailer, to be attached to the back corners of a car and supported by a single wheel at its rear.

ORGANIZED LABOR FOR PEACE



ALTHOUGH the war has temporarily submerged civilization, yet in no other war has there been such anxiety on the part of those responsible for war to justify their course upon a moral basis. In no other war has there been such interest in locating responsibility. Never before has there been such general and vehement protests against the inhumanity of war or such intelligent and critical scrutiny of every destructive action and policy of the armies engaged in the war. Never such alert and intent watchfulness for an opportunity when the agencies of mediation and peace will be acceptable. Never before such insistence by the people upon their right to information as to what was really taking place in the field and in the government cabinets. The people insist upon publicity for diplomacy.

Though international agencies for economic and social welfare have broken down before this terrible emergency, yet they are not without their influence. The workingmen of England cannot forget that the workingmen of Germany sent them assistance in the time of strike and vice versa. The representatives of the workers who are now in the cabinets of the warring countries cannot escape the influence of that peace conference of the workers which ceased its efforts only when war was inevitable. The influence of these and the many ties of peace that have united men and women of many countries for common purposes has not been eradicated. They constitute a mass of feeling, experience and conviction that will be a power for securing peace at the earliest opportu-

nity and that can be appealed to by any movement to establish permanent peace.

Events and conditions have so shaped themselves that our nation occupies a peculiarly advantageous position for promoting the cause of peace. From our nation alone can come disinterested proposals. We have avoided entangling alliances and participation in the lists of competitive armaments. Aloofness from the machinations engendered by the "Balance of Power" frees us from any suspicion of prejudice or selfish motives.

The European war must not be permitted to become a war of extermination. Human lives are too precious to be sacrificed to passions of greed or revenge which might prolong the war indefinitely. Now is the time for the humanitarian, peace-loving men of the United States to inaugurate a movement that shall be able to do constructive work for peace and civilization at the first opportunity.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor holds itself in readiness either to initiate a movement for peace at the opportune time or to assist in any effort to bring the terrible war to a close. Work along this line is already in progress. The working people of America will do all in their power to protect their fellow-workers of all nationalities—the organized labor movement voices their desire.

If the forces of peace and civilization demand the right to control terms of peace and the constructive work which will follow the war they can put an end to militarism, to autocracy, and to the "Balance of Power." They can usher in a new period of peace and greater possibilities for humanity.

GOMPERS.

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

ON Monday afternoon, October 12, the General President attended the funeral of Louis Kemper in Cincinnati. It was, indeed, a most impressive affair. The funeral services were attended by nearly all of the general executive board members of the United Brewery Workmen of America. That organization certainly loved and respected the late Brother Kemper. The floral tributes could not be more beautiful or more elaborate. The majority of the local unions of the brewery workmen, scattered throughout the country, sent floral pieces to the family of Brother Kemper.

He deserved every mark of respect that was shown him. He had been international secretary of the United Brewery Workmen of America for several years. The writer and the late Brother Kemper disagreed in their respective opinions about the trade union movement, but it must be said that he was representing the interests of his organization, and it must also be added that he was a generous, fair-minded, honorable opponent. No matter how he disagreed with any individual he was always a true type of the firm trade unionist. The united brewery workmen owe him as much as any one man for the splendid organization they now enjoy with its one-million-dollar treasury.

It was his desire that cremation prevail in the disposal of his body and immediately before the cremation took place an oration was delivered by a business man of Cincinnati that could not possibly be improved upon, if it could be duplicated at all. I have heard many an oration of a similar kind on occasions of a similar nature, but the language used and the truthful tribute paid to Brother Kemper were such that those who listened to the words of the speaker were deeply impressed with their truthfulness and significance. Louis Kemper was born in New York in 1870, engaged in the brewery trade at an early age, and was 44 years of age at the time he passed away. He worked faithfully and conscientiously during all the years in which the brewery workers were struggling for an existence and was engaged in an advisory capacity or otherwise in all of the great changes and battles of the organization. True to his colors at all times he never surrendered, and when the brewery workmen had their charter suspended early in 1907, he still remained faithful to his obligation as a trade unionist. He was elected as a representative of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Congress two years ago and at that time he made an extensive trip throughout Europe, under instructions from the united brewery workmen, and since that time his health has been somewhat impaired. While attending the convention of his organization a few weeks ago he caught a cold which developed into pneumonia and was only sick a few days when he passed away. He has gone for the time being, but there is one thing certain that the united brewery workmen's union will never forget him.

The General President and General Secretary will be in Philadelphia during the greater part of November. If there is any delay in answering correspondence, this will explain the cause.

THE General President and General Secretary-Treasurer visited our local unions in Cincinnati last Sunday and addressed the meeting of Local Union No. 100, where some slight misunderstandings seemed to exist between the membership and the officers. The meeting was most successful and as a result of the visit we believe now that harmony will prevail. Cincinnati, like many other cities, has considerable unorganized teamsters within its fold and the only way the organized teamsters of Cincinnati can better themselves is to put their shoulders to the wheel and work, man for man, in an endeavor to get the unorganized into the organization, thereby, strengthening their ranks so that they may be in a position to resist any encroachments of the employers. The local unions have accomplished wonders since they were organized. They have leased a building in which they hold their meetings and have their offices. They also rent space to several other organizations. In fact the teamsters' organization in that city is a self-sustaining, first-class institution. The members of the unions in that city have done more in the short time they have been organized than has been done in other cities where the membership has been organized for several years past. Great credit is due the men responsible for this condition. Organizer McArthur was also present at the meeting and made a most splendid address, encouraging the men to remain loyal to their organization and to always remember that the parent body—the International Union—was responsible for sending him into Cincinnati one year ago that he might organize the teamsters. He also advised the membership to cease wrangling among themselves and to work faithfully to the end that they might make their organization more beneficial to themselves than it is today. Brother McArthur was given a rising vote of thanks for his talk to the members, and the same was also extended to the General Officers.

IT is very comical to read every now and then about the statements made by President Emeritus Charles Eliot, formerly connected with Harvard University. Every now and then Eliot, the greatest labor union hater in the country, lets loose of some statement that is gobbled up immediately by the press of the country and given prominent space in the newspapers. His last ravings are the same as we have heard before. He now claims that labor unions are responsible for the limitation of individual output by the establishment of uniform wages and that they cause a surrender of individual liberty. It would be foolish to endeavor to answer this man. In fact, space is too valuable to attempt to answer, except to say that the intelligent world understands and the workingmen themselves understand, that we establish no maximum wage. We establish a minimum wage, but we do not prevent the employers paying more wages than that called for by our wage scales, and as far as liberty is concerned, any of our readers who remember what conditions were before we organized and will compare them with the conditions of today, will agree with us, that the unions have given their membership the only real liberty they have ever had. Before we joined our organization, we could hardly breathe a word of discontent with our employment. The man who objected to anything was immediately discharged, but now we have a grievance man in our place of employment and we protest to him, or we can go direct to our employer

and protest to him, or we can call in our business agent and protest; we now have some real semblance of liberty.

In our union meetings, the world knows, that in those meeting places that each man has the right to stand up in the hall and express himself—yes, denounce his employer, if necessary, and request the officers of the organization to immediately rectify any wrongs existing. So we believe that Mr. Eliot does not understand much about our unions or he would not make such foolish statements. Of course, he could not be expected to understand. He never had to work for a living. He was brought up and educated in the most bigoted district in our country among the greatest bigots, religiously, politically, and every other way. The writer lived for many years in close proximity to Dr. Eliot. The writer understands considerable about his surroundings—more than he cares to express. Having lived in Cambridge, he understands the surroundings of Harvard university, where at one time, the son of a workingman was not given the same consideration in educational matters as the son of the so-called blue-blood, that class to which Eliot claims allegiance. Understanding that side of the situation, with prejudice and malice existing under the very nose of Dr. Eliot, we can not expect him to be able to understand the wailings, the aspirations or the sufferings of the working people of our country.

We remember his statement, made some years ago, that a scab or strikebreaker was a hero in his opinion. That statement has been discredited by many able men, who have never held membership in a labor union. Common rumor had it a short time ago that Eliot did not write half of the matter that was credited to him, but that he had a list of able writers who wrote this matter for him and he just signed his name to it. It is also rumored in and around Boston and Cambridge, that he was mentally deficient, so that really we do not know whether or not we should take any notice of his ravings. Undoubtedly he is very well paid by the employers' association, as was Mulhall and Emory, for every one of the attacks he makes on labor. Of course his sputtering has some effect, because the educated class, especially the women, who consider themselves educated and those who attend church services every Sunday in the winter, those people believe everything that is signed by the wonderful Dr. Eliot, and as their husbands and relatives control industries, or may be employers, they help to prejudice many fair employers against us. They never read a labor publication. They read literature aimed against labor and written by bigoted individuals and consequently it has a disastrous effect on our organization. They will not read, or believe, that the employers are responsible for 80 per cent. of the crime committed during strikes, as has been proven by the placing of dynamite by the employers in and around the homes of individuals in Lawrence, and also by the placing of dynamite by strike breakers and detectives employed by the manufacturers around Stockton. But, let us hope that the day is coming when all those things will be given the light and when all people, whether of the employing class or the working class, will understand the necessity of treating each other justly and working hand in hand together toward the end that prosperity might prevail in our nation.

Since our last issue, Jim Duncan, head of the Granite Workers' International Union and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has met with a heavy loss in the death of his only child, his son, Stanley, who was one of the most able surgeons in and around Boston. Young Stanley Duncan was 27 years old, had just gone into practice for himself, having been identified with some of the leading hospitals in that part of the country. He was stricken with something similar to a blood vessel bursting in the brain, caused by over-study and over-work. He became unconscious almost immediately after being stricken and died within a few hours. You can imagine the feelings of his father and mother, who had looked up to him with so much pride, their only child, taken like this within a few hours. I am sure we all extend Jim Duncan and Mrs. Duncan our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sadness.

James Dougherty, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Bookbinders' International Union, was laid at rest a few days ago. About two years ago the bookbinders moved their general headquarters from New York City to Indianapolis. The then two general officers of the organization, Brother Glocking, president, and Brother Dougherty, secretary, were strong, healthy men. Both of them have passed away since, both having died in the city of Indianapolis and their bodies have been returned to New York. A secession movement started in their organization in New York, which caused the officers considerable worry and may have had something to do with affecting their health. It was, indeed, the unpleasant duty of the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer of our organization to attend as pall bearers at the funeral of both of the International officers of the bookbinders.

THE mine owners of Colorado have not yet decided to accept the offer of President Wilson in bringing about a settlement of the strike in that district. Very likely they will refuse to be governed by the suggestion of President Wilson. The mine workers in the district of Colorado, by a unanimous vote, decided to be governed by the suggestion of the President of the United States and return to work as per the agreement offered by his Excellency, but the bosses, in their doggedness, refuse to listen to reason. On the contrary, we understand that they are secretly importing arms into the district so that should the national government withdraw the troops, it will no longer be said, with truth, that peace prevails in our country and we are free from war, because we look for a condition of civil war in Colorado which will equal in cruelty the war now in Europe.

It seems a shame and a crime that in this civilized age, when even our government itself is refused recognition by a few wealthy individual mine owners or employers, that there is no provision in our law whereby we could compel those people to do business. It is, indeed, a shame that with all the wonderful progress we are making toward the establishment of peace with our neighbors in European countries by the signing of peace treaties, it seems almost impossible to imagine that we can not establish peace within our own borders. If the troops are withdrawn and the national government is unable to make the mine owners

listen to reason, undoubtedly the strike breakers will start war again in Colorado and blood will flow and lives will be offered up so that magnates controlling the mines might still reign in power at the expense of the best blood of our nation. Why will not Congress, or the President, endeavor to have enacted a law whereby the national government may take over those mines and run them in the interest of humanity. The government could use the coal very conveniently in our great battle ships, instead of buying from coal operators in other districts thousands and thousands of tons of coal each year. The national government ought to be its own operator. A good way to become an operator and have plenty of coal at hand at all times would be for the government to take over some of the mines where no agreement can be reached and thereby prevent the shedding of blood.

THE expected has come to pass. That great exponent of law and justice, Judge Daniel Thew Wright, has been ignominiously forced to resign as the result of a threatened exposure relative to his dignified actions in accepting consideration and favors from friends and individuals whom he had the power of favoring while on the bench. This is the man, whom you will remember, so bitterly assailed Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison at the time he was passing sentence on them. He called them everything but honest men. Of course he knew nothing of the sufferings of the working classes, of the wail of children, and the grief of parents. He knew nothing of the hardships endured by the laboring man struggling under the lashings of an unjust employer to live on a salary of \$10.00 or \$12.00 a week and make both ends meet. When he sentenced Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison his bitterness was so great that it attracted the attention of the entire nation and caused even Congress to blush on account of his unjust action on these three men. Later on charges were made by Representative Park of Georgia, in the form of a resolution, instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire and report whether action by the House is necessary concerning the alleged official misconduct of Judge Wright; whether he had accepted favors from lawyers appearing before him; whether he had permitted counsel for a street railway to endorse his notes while said counsel was engaged in business before his court; whether he had collected and wrongfully appropriated other people's money; whether he had purposely changed the record in order to prevent reversal of cases wherein he presided; whether he has arbitrarily revoked, without legal right, an order of a judge appointing three receivers so as to favor his friend by appointing him sole receiver; whether he is morally and temperamentally unfit to hold judicial office and whether he has been guilty of various other acts of personal and judicial misconduct for which he should be impeached. This was the substance of the resolution embodying so many charges against his honor, the judge. Perhaps knowing that he would be found guilty, because he must know, he decided to resign rather than face the charges. Perhaps he had some understanding to the effect that the charges would be dropped if he resigned. His resignation anyway has been accepted and the charges against the honorable gentleman has been suspended. Such men as Wright are the cause of the dissatisfaction existing against

the courts. You will notice from the above list of charges that this individual and many of his ilk are the real criminals who should be before the bar of justice. Instead of being on the bench they should be in the dock awaiting trial. However, the labor movement never forgets individuals of this kind and the honest-thinking men of our government usually become determined to administer justice to an individual such as described above when they step beyond the bounds of common decency in their antagonism of labor unions and labor officials.

We have another judge in Indianapolis, the famous Judge Anderson of McNamara trial fame. He has recently issued an injunction against the street carmen's union prohibiting them from striking, because of the fact that in his judgment a strike of the street car employes might injure the property of the stockholders. The injunction was served on the union while the organization was holding a meeting at 1:30 in the morning. Although the company has violated nearly every section of the agreement entered into with the men, there has been no action taken against the officials of the company, but because of the fact that some consideration was being given by the union to the fact that the agreement was being violated and some talk about a strike was in progress, Judge Anderson issued this temporary injunction. Well, of course, he is King of the Court for the time being, but all those kind of misrulings and decisions from judges such as Anderson will have this effect, that they will more solidly organize the workers for the purpose of eliminating unpleasant and unjust decisions and individuals. The best way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to enforce it. The best way to get rid of an obnoxious judge is to have him show his hand. Wright did this, and we are rid of him forever more. Perhaps the Manufacturers' Association or Organizer Jas. Emery will give him a job. At least his name is forever dishonored. Anderson ought to take notice. Roosevelt appointed Anderson to the bench when he was president. Anderson afterward rendered some decision against the interests of Roosevelt, and common rumor has it here that in a speech made by Roosevelt in Indiana afterward he called Anderson either a knave or jackass, or something similar to this. Teddy should have investigated him more thoroughly before he made him judge. However, most of our judges are created by the political parties according to their pull, and because of this condition we have had many a man on the bench placed there through the influence of his friends who was entirely unfitted for the position. But the people are coming to their own. The multitude, the so-called mob, despised by men like Anderson, will soon be in the lead and will have the decision of the question as to who will be placed in the judgeships of the country to dispense justice and fair play to the people. Of course, when that time comes some of the men who are now on the bench expect to be taken care of by the wealthy street car companies and other corporations whom they have been favoring in their decisions.

THE European war is still attracting the attention of our people on this continent. We are more or less interested because we are more or less affected. However, as time progresses perhaps conditions industrially may improve. Since our last issue we are also threatened with another disturbance in Mexico. President

Wilson is still bending his efforts toward the establishment of peace in that southern republic so close to our borders. He is surely exercising diplomacy and patience with the Mexican people. As it looks now, this last uprising or dissension might be adjusted without dangerous war-like conditions resulting. If it does it will be another added laurel to the already splendid achievements of the present administration. Our membership might think from this expression that we are endeavoring to preach politics. Nothing of the kind. But we feel so happy and enthused as a result of the peace existing in our nation that we cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation to those responsible for this condition when we take into consideration the enormous destructive, almost horrifying condition, existing in the European countries as a result of the war. We have no friends in politics except those who stand for the trade union movement and for the peace and prosperity of our country. Locally or nationally, the trade unionists and their friends should support only those who are found to be honest, faithful and trustworthy, irrespective of political affiliation or party profession. It will indeed be cause for regret to the workers if at the coming elections, which I suppose will be over when you receive this Journal, if, we say, at the coming elections our friends, the friends of humanity, are defeated in their aspirations. All you can do is to do your one man's share. That we know you will do and that is all that will be required throughout the nation.

At this writing there are thousands of people on the verge of starvation as a result of non-employment, but even at that there is a light appearing on the horizon which speaks courage and hope to the people of our country, and that is, that this conflict now raging in the old world will be the torch by which will be set afire and burned into nothingness all the old doctrines of monarchy and supremacy and give to the world a new form of civilization, which will result in the disestablishment of old practices and prejudices, thereby abolishing forever the murdering of human beings by other human beings in the game called war.

EMIL EHLMANN is on trial for the murder of Edward Wade in Rockville, Ind. Edward Wade was a member of our local union in Terre Haute, Ind.—a true trade unionist. During a strike of garment workers one of the girls on strike had been assaulted by a thug in the employ of Ehrmann. Wade stepped up and attempted to save the girl from being beaten up by this hired thug or strike breaker. Ehrmann, a rich manufacturer, in whose place of business the strike existed, pulled out a revolver and shot to death Brother Wade. All this happened about a year ago and the trial is now on, and Ehrmann, with his immense wealth, has hired a string of attorneys, who will prove before they get through, undoubtedly, that he is a martyr, or that he shot Wade in self-defense, or something to that effect. Anyway, we have very little hope of having him found guilty of wilful murder because, of course, as stated above, he is a manufacturer and very wealthy, and the poor fellow he murdered was only a union teamster. The prosecution showed that Wade held no weapon of any kind in his hand and that he had already been struck by the strike breaker, but

the defense is now showing that Wade had a billy or club in his hand. The evidence so far has been given by girls who were strike breakers, or who were "scabbing it" in Ehrmann's place of business. We can not write the verdict at this time, although we can guess it. We will let you know in our next issue. Wade also left a wife and family.

Just learned that Ehrmann was discharged.

THE Industrial Workers of the World have certainly done things in Butte, Mont. One of the best organized cities in the country was Butte. Every union man was proud of his union, and every man and woman working for a living was in an organization of labor in that city. The organizations are now torn asunder and destroyed in many instances, and surely they are good for nothing to many of the members, and discontent, arguments and bitterness prevails in a majority of the unions. This is what the employers have been looking for for years. This is what the employers have been endeavoring to bring about. Common rumor has it now that the money necessary to conduct this unholy warfare from the side of the I. W. W.'s must be coming from the Employers' Association. The miners' union in Butte was one of the strongest unions in the world. It is broken up into sections and the majority of the men employed in the mines are paying no dues at all, as we get the information. Open shop conditions prevail in the mines. It is surely a bad time for a fight. Common sense would tell anyone that hostilities ought to cease, especially now when in the metal mine industry there is very little doing. The man who talks I. W. W. in any of your meetings may not know this truth, but he is a bigger traitor to organized labor than a Pinkerton detective. Any man who talks about disbanding or breaking up the union is the worst kind of a traitor to the toilers of the nation. Beware of him. Look out and do not let this creep in. As I have told you before in our publication, month after month, the game of the bosses is to create discontent inside of the union by getting in their paid spies and informers, who take out membership in our unions and then start discontent, fault-finding with the officers and fault-finding with everything that takes place in the union. Unfortunately they have many an innocent individual who agrees with them and listens to their malicious, cut-throat preachings.

We have had very little trouble with them in our organization because our membership are too highly intelligent and too thoroughly Americanized—we have an English-speaking organization. We are free from prejudice and we are not fanatics or bigots. We boast of being free men, consequently there is very little room for those wonderful workers within our fold except in isolated districts. But we do not want them in the other labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, because if the other organizations are weakened or destroyed, any one of them, it will have a tendency toward destroying or weakening our organization. Therefore, beware! Beware, attend your meetings and watch out for the so-called miracle performer who preaches against every American institution with which we are now affiliated.

CORRESPONDENCE



SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to thank the International, and you, Brother Tobin, for the aid the sister locals and the International gave Local No. 174 during our strike, and may the membership of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H. gain each day and may every member in the near future pick up his International Journal and read same carefully. If every teamster in the United States and Canada did belong to the best organization in the land—our International Brotherhood—and was wearing the big button on his hat, then would our troubles with our employers end.

Thanking you again for your assistance and with kindest regards, I am,

Respectfully yours,

GEO. BELL,

Rec. Sec. L. U. No. 174.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We wish to inform you that we have been able to get our agreement signed by four of the biggest creamery companies in this city without any further trouble. The agreement signed is practically the same as was approved by you. It calls for a closed shop, a \$5.00 raise and twelve days' vacation.

There is one company that has not signed as yet. The boys and the employers at that certain creamery played a trick on us. The boys are going to be stockholders in the creamery, and according to our local constitution stockholders cannot be members of our union.

We are considering putting this creamery on the unfair list.

Last but not least we wish to thank the International Office for the splendid help we got through Brother Geary. He handled the case to the full satisfaction of the boys and we got away from the companies without any serious trouble.

With the best regards for Brother Geary and our International Office, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT PETERSON, Pres.,

R. A. BURGLAND, Sec.-Treas.,
Milk Wagon Drivers' Union 471.

PARAGOULD, ARK.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The keynote of the union system is opportunity. The chance to work, to rise in the world, to run the race with others, to measure one's own ability, is the greatest privilege that this republic has ever conferred upon its citizens. Here the truest democracy, which is the democracy of effort, has found its complete expression. No one is too humble to aspire to the highest honors, none too poor to hope for wealth. Vast industrial enterprises are always open to competent men. Skilled union men are continually in demand in the arts of trades. The learned professions are ready to shower their honors upon those who have training and skill to use them. The twentieth century is filled with opportunities, but only for those who know how to do something, and to do it well. It has no place for the man who half knows a subject, or who half tries to do a thing. The day of

smattering is over, but for the capable and willing the rewards will be certain. The man of ability will quickly find his place, and the man without it will quickly find his, too. The quality of getting the right man in the right place has developed American industries to colossal proportions. It is the secret of union labor men. It explains the sure-footed climb of the laboring class of people the only way to get their rights. In no other way could Lincoln, the farm hand, have become a lawyer and President; Carnegie, the Scotch weaver's son, a giant in the financial world, or Edison, the newsboy, the greatest of his age, if they had not pushed forward. The union idea is to bring intelligence, enterprise and energy to the front. But do not forget that with opportunity comes competition. Only the brightest and best can win in a contest where all are competitors, and don't forget that they are the union men, so that when the opportunity of a lifetime comes the reward goes to the one who is best equipped. The idle, the careless, the ignorant and the timid are left far behind and are forgotten. To be prepared is a necessity if you wish to make the most of your opportunity when it comes, and it will surely come some day. Join the union if you do not want to be left behind. Join for the sake of your children.

Fraternally yours,

JOE CANNON,
Business Agent No. 280.

JOLIET, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Hoping you can make a mother happy by trying to locate her lost son, Brother John Hallberg, who disappeared from his home in Joliet fourteen months ago. At the time he disappeared he was a member in good

standing in our local union. He did not get a transfer or withdrawal card from our local union, but his mother says he had his union card when he left the house in the morning to go to work.

Will you please put the following in the Magazine a few times:

Information wanted of the whereabouts of Brother John Hallberg, sometimes going by the name of John Ross, age 29 years, blue eyes. His mother is heartbroken to think she does not know what has become of him, as he is the only boy. She is left alone to make her living here in Joliet. So brothers please help to find him. Notify Mrs. Hallberg, 114 Fourth Ave., Joliet, Ill., or

WM. LEMAY,

R. S. and B. A. Local 179.

ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION

Organization and education are the keys which will unlock the doors to better conditions for those who sell their labor in the open market. Ignorance has enslaved labor for generations and permitted capital to exploit and tyrannize over the wealth producers. Each year a larger percentage of the children of working people are found in school, and the State universities and technical schools are getting in closer touch with the working class, thereby affording broader opportunities for learning.

Organization of labor without educational features has and always will prove unsuccessful. Brute force alone no longer conquers on the field of industry. Those unions which seek only to increase wages without regard for the social, moral, physical and intellectual well-being of their members soon go upon the rocks.—Denver United Labor Bulletin.

Be sure and read the statement in this issue copied from the Labor Clarion, dealing with the dynamite planting in Stockton. It is, indeed, interesting, but awful when you consider that intelligent, educated men would hire thugs, murderers and blacklegs to beat up union officials and to dynamite buildings so that the same might be charged to labor organizations. Our Vice-President, Brother Casey, as we get it here, has played an important part in extracting the confessions from the individuals who have turned traitor on the manufacturers' association. We still have a few of our members on strike in this fight in Stockton and Brother Casey is down there looking after their interests and also giving his attention to the lockout in general, assisting in every way possible the labor movement in that locality.

Men are always more apt to stay away from the meetings of their local union when they have no grievance existing. This is noticeable in our organization as in many other organizations of labor. It is rather strange that men can not realize the importance of attending their local union meetings, which truthfully could be termed, educational gatherings for the purpose of exchanging thoughts. It is rather strange, we say, that men will not attend those meetings unless they have a grouch. It is, indeed, to be deplored that our membership can not realize the importance of attending during the days of peace as well as in time of war. We ask you to attend at least one meeting a month. You have promised to do this in your obligation, then live up to it and be a man.

Are you not ashamed of yourself that the business agent has to go after you all the time for your dues; that you allow your dues to run three or four months behind, or that you neglect to pay your dues on the first or second day of each month and get the monthly button? You go into a refreshment parlor and spend more in one hour than what your monthly dues are and you say nothing about it. You do not kick about what the inn-keeper charges for his entertainment, but you object to the dues of your union, the same union that has increased your wages four or five dollars a week within the last ten years and reduced your working hours and has given you the right to hold up your head as a free man should.

If this Magazine reaches you in time to read the following item, we desire that you remember on election day to vote only for those men who have been true to labor and against those who have been opposed to the conditions demanded by the working people, and if a senatorial election is taking place in your district be sure and look up the record of the man who is a candidate for the United States Senate before you mark a cross at his name. If only trade unionists and their friends were loyal to the cause of labor on election day we would not be today struggling for the demands that we are struggling for. We would not be begging, we would be demanding and insisting upon getting that to which we are entitled.

Official Magazine
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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OF

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THOMAS L. HUGHES, *Secretary*
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana